





## AMUSEMENTS.

## CRITERION THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor Under the management of Mr. John Solomon.  
Mr. BROUGH and Mr. BOUCCICATTI.  
Acting Manager Mr. H. J. Mages.

LAST NIGHTS  
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LAST NIGHTS

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY SEASON.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888.

GRAND REVUE OF THE

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY

of the irrepressible comedy by George Haveron, author of

"Private Secretary," entitled

THE PICKPOCKET

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## ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL.

Proprietor and Manager Mr. Frank Smith.  
Stage Manager Mr. D. A. W. Smith.

9th WEEK  
10th WEEK  
11th WEEK  
12th WEEK

AND CONTINUED

SUCCESS OF

THE GREAT NAUTICAL

BUZZARD

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## GAIRY THEATRE.

Sub-Proprietor Under the Management of Mr. L. Foley.  
Proprietor Mr. HUGHES and JINKINS.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,  
THE JUNGFAU KAPPEL.  
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## THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the Management of Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUSKROVE.  
Proprietor Mr. G. L. Goodman.

TERMINATION OF THE OPERA SEASON.  
LAST NIGHTS OF DOROTHY.

THE DIRECTOR'S REGRET THAT, IN THE BALANCE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS

achieved by the production of "Dorothy," which are completed

to announce the approaching termination of the opera season,

arrangements for the



[illegible]















When Portia tells Shylock—

As I like to be taken seriously myself, so I like to take others seriously if they will let me. For that reason, if not for any intrinsic evidences of seriousness

**TEETH LIKE PEARLS.**—White and sound teeth, healthy gums and fragrant breath ensured to those who use Rowland's Odonto, a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it prevents decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel. Rowland's Ealydor beautifies the complexion. Ask chemists for Rowland's. —[Adv.]

MARSHALL BROTHERS, the old-established chemists, proprietors of Marshall's "Tonic Nerve," are dispensing prescriptions at English scales, and charging for everything wholesale price. Only addresses—416, George-street, and 106, Market-street, city.—[ADVT.]

appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the calling for tenders and recent letting of contracts for certain locomotives to be made in the colony. That such committee consist of Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Gervao, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Lyse, Mr. Gervao, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Brunk, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Sydney Smith, and the mover.

14, 26 5a., 26 6a.; Junction, 63a., 76a.; South, paid, 9  
103a., British Brokens, 76a., 86a., Central, paid-up, 3  
42a.; Cordillera, 33a., 30a. 6d.; Lewis Ponds, 17a. 6d.,  
6d.; New North Brokens, 23a. 6d., 27a. 6d.; Pinn  
Tribute, 10a. 6d.; Round Hill, 80a. 6d., 82a. 6d., 84a. 6d., 86a. 6d., 88a. 6d., 90a. 6d., 92a. 6d., 94a. 6d., 96a. 6d., 98a. 6d., 100a. 6d., 102a. 6d., 104a. 6d., 106a. 6d., 108a. 6d., 110a. 6d., 112a. 6d., 114a. 6d., 116a. 6d., 118a. 6d., 120a. 6d., 122a. 6d., 124a. 6d., 126a. 6d., 128a. 6d., 130a. 6d., 132a. 6d., 134a. 6d., 136a. 6d., 138a. 6d., 140a. 6d., 142a. 6d., 144a. 6d., 146a. 6d., 148a. 6d., 150a. 6d., 152a. 6d., 154a. 6d., 156a. 6d., 158a. 6d., 160a. 6d., 162a. 6d., 164a. 6d., 166a. 6d., 168a. 6d., 170a. 6d., 172a. 6d., 174a. 6d., 176a. 6d., 178a. 6d., 180a. 6d., 182a. 6d., 184a. 6d., 186a. 6d., 188a. 6d., 190a. 6d., 192a. 6d., 194a. 6d., 196a. 6d., 198a. 6d., 200a. 6d., 202a. 6d., 204a. 6d., 206a. 6d., 208a. 6d., 210a. 6d., 212a. 6d., 214a. 6d., 216a. 6d., 218a. 6d., 220a. 6d., 222a. 6d., 224a. 6d., 226a. 6d., 228a. 6d., 230a. 6d., 232a. 6d., 234a. 6d., 236a. 6d., 238a. 6d., 240a. 6d., 242a. 6d., 244a. 6d., 246a. 6d., 248a. 6d., 250a. 6d., 252a. 6d., 254a. 6d., 256a. 6d., 258a. 6d., 260a. 6d., 262a. 6d., 264a. 6d., 266a. 6d., 268a. 6d., 270a. 6d., 272a. 6d., 274a. 6d., 276a. 6d., 278a. 6d., 280a. 6d., 282a. 6d., 284a. 6d., 286a. 6d., 288a. 6d., 290a. 6d., 292a. 6d., 294a. 6d., 296a. 6d., 298a. 6d., 300a. 6d., 302a. 6d., 304a. 6d., 306a. 6d., 308a. 6d., 310a. 6d., 312a. 6d., 314a. 6d., 316a. 6d., 318a. 6d., 320a. 6d., 322a. 6d., 324a. 6d., 326a. 6d., 328a. 6d., 330a. 6d., 332a. 6d., 334a. 6d., 336a. 6d., 338a. 6d., 340a. 6d., 342a. 6d., 344a. 6d., 346a. 6d., 348a. 6d., 350a. 6d., 352a. 6d., 354a. 6d., 356a. 6d., 358a. 6d., 360a. 6d., 362a. 6d., 364a. 6d., 366a. 6d., 368a. 6d., 370a. 6d., 372a. 6d., 374a. 6d., 376a. 6d., 378a. 6d., 380a. 6d., 382a. 6d., 384a. 6d., 386a. 6d., 388a. 6d., 390a. 6d., 392a. 6d., 394a. 6d., 396a. 6d., 398a. 6d., 400a. 6d., 402a. 6d., 404a. 6d., 406a. 6d., 408a. 6d., 410a. 6d., 412a. 6d., 414a. 6d., 416a. 6d., 418a. 6d., 420a. 6d., 422a. 6d., 424a. 6d., 426a. 6d., 428a. 6d., 430a. 6d., 432a. 6d., 434a. 6d., 436a. 6d., 438a. 6d., 440a. 6d., 442a. 6d., 444a. 6d., 446a. 6d., 448a. 6d., 450a. 6d., 452a. 6d., 454a. 6d., 456a. 6d., 458a. 6d., 460a. 6d., 462a. 6d., 464a. 6d., 466a. 6d., 468a. 6d., 470a. 6d., 472a. 6d., 474a. 6d., 476a. 6d., 478a. 6d., 480a. 6d., 482a. 6d., 484a. 6d., 486a. 6d., 488a. 6d., 490a. 6d., 492a. 6d., 494a. 6d., 496a. 6d., 498a. 6d., 500a. 6d., 502a. 6d., 504a. 6d., 506a. 6d., 508a. 6d., 510a. 6d., 512a. 6d., 514a. 6d., 516a. 6d., 518a. 6d., 520a. 6d., 522a. 6d., 524a. 6d., 526a. 6d., 528a. 6d., 530a. 6d., 532a. 6d., 534a. 6d., 536a. 6d., 538a. 6d., 540a. 6d., 542a. 6d., 544a. 6d., 546a. 6d., 548a. 6d., 550a. 6d., 552a. 6d., 554a. 6d., 556a. 6d., 558a. 6d., 560a. 6d., 562a. 6d., 564a. 6d., 566a. 6d., 568a. 6d., 570a. 6d., 572a. 6d., 574a. 6d., 576a. 6d., 578a. 6d., 580a. 6d., 582a. 6d., 584a. 6d., 586a. 6d., 588a. 6d., 590a. 6d., 592a. 6d., 594a. 6d., 596a. 6d., 598a. 6d., 600a. 6d., 602a. 6d., 604a. 6d., 606a. 6d., 608a. 6d., 610a. 6d., 612a. 6d., 614a. 6d., 616a. 6d., 618a. 6d., 620a. 6d., 622a. 6d., 624a. 6d., 626a. 6d., 628a. 6d., 630a. 6d., 632a. 6d., 634a. 6d., 636a. 6d., 638a. 6d., 640a. 6d., 642a. 6d., 644a. 6d., 646a. 6d., 648a. 6d., 650a. 6d., 652a. 6d., 654a. 6d., 656a. 6d., 658a. 6d., 660a. 6d., 662a. 6d., 664a. 6d., 666a. 6d., 668a. 6d., 670a. 6d., 672a. 6d., 674a. 6d., 676a. 6d., 678a. 6d., 680a. 6d., 682a. 6d., 684a. 6d., 686a. 6d., 688a. 6d., 690a. 6d., 692a. 6d., 694a. 6d., 696a. 6d., 698a. 6d., 700a. 6d., 702a. 6d., 704a. 6d., 706a. 6d., 708a. 6d., 710a. 6d., 712a. 6d., 714a. 6d., 716a. 6d., 718a. 6d., 720a. 6d., 722a. 6d., 724a. 6d., 726a. 6d., 728a. 6d., 730a. 6d., 732a. 6d., 734a. 6d., 736a. 6d., 738a. 6d., 740a. 6d., 742a. 6d., 744a. 6d., 746a. 6d., 748a. 6d., 750a. 6d., 752a. 6d., 754a. 6d., 756a. 6d., 758a. 6d., 760a. 6d., 762a. 6d., 764a. 6d., 766a. 6d., 768a. 6d., 770a. 6d., 772a. 6d., 774a. 6d., 776a. 6d., 778a. 6d., 780a. 6d., 782a. 6d., 784a. 6d., 786a. 6d., 788a. 6d., 790a. 6d., 792a. 6d., 794a. 6d., 796a. 6d., 798a. 6d., 800a. 6d., 802a. 6d., 804a. 6d., 806a. 6d., 808a. 6d., 810a. 6d., 812a. 6d., 814a. 6d., 816a. 6d., 818a. 6d., 820a. 6d., 822a. 6d., 824a. 6d., 826a. 6d., 828a. 6d., 830a. 6d., 832a. 6d., 834a. 6d., 836a. 6d., 838a. 6d., 840a. 6d., 842a. 6d., 844a. 6d., 846a. 6d., 848a. 6d., 850a. 6d., 852a. 6d., 854a. 6d., 856a. 6d., 858a. 6d., 860a. 6d., 862a. 6d., 864a. 6d., 866a. 6d., 868a. 6d., 870a

In the original draft of my letter to the senate I referred to the necessity for such a leaving examination if the translation examination be abolished, but afterwards cut it out as being unnecessary. I am, &c.,







**COMMITTEES.** The House, as before, may adjudge a member guilty of contempt, upon which he would go into the custody of the SERGEANT-AT-ARMS; but it is provided further that any member who shall so conduct himself as to make it impracticable for the SPEAKER or CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES to carry out the Standing Orders of the House, and any member who shall so conduct himself as to make it necessary for the SPEAKER or CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES to call him to order more than three times in the course of any one sitting for any gross breach of the rules, may by the order of the SPEAKER or CHAIRMAN be removed by the SERGEANT-AT-ARMS from the Chamber until the termination of such sitting. It will be seen that the new rules, those which relate to the prevention of waste of time as well as those which deal with disorder, give to the SPEAKER and CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES much higher powers than those that they now possess. This is the direction taken by the new procedure rules of the House of Commons, and it is the right direction. If the SPEAKER is to have proper control over the House, whether for the suppression of disorder or the prevention of waste of time, he must be clothed with greater authority than that which now belongs to him. Altogether the new rules appear to be well adapted to the object in view, and it is to be hoped that the House will lose no time in bringing them into operation.

The letter of a correspondent in yesterday's issue concerning display in funerals and the social rites of dress and use that follow, is worthy of notice. It draws attention to the costly funerals that the poor indulge in as well as the rich, and condemns the mourning costumes that are worn in this climate. There is too much truth in the statement that often the funeral and mourning expenses attendant upon the death of a working man have nearly swallowed up the proceeds of the small life assurance policy which was intended to make some provision for the widow and orphans. It is indeed the poor who, desiring in their honest way that all respect should be shown to the dead, are willing to sacrifice themselves to the sentiment. How much subsequent misery is the result of such submission to a social tyranny, and a mistaken attitude of reverence, may never quite be known; but certain it is that this is a great deal. Coupled to this feeling of reverence and the desire to make the last earthly act for the dead a gift as it were of large unselfishness, there is, not to speak of the unkindly, a vast deal of vanity in it all. There is in certain sections of society even in funerals and in the mourning costume that follows, something of the same spirit of rivalry which urges a woman to try and give a more lavish ball than her neighbour, or dress her children better. Once an expression of a sentiment becomes a matter of display, there is no limit to its evil effects. The very reverence that prompts the best minds to outward symbols which are costly, fleeting, and depressing in their influence, is generally misplaced and misused. If the father of a family who has gone to his long home could speak to those who regarding tenderly his memory sought to bury him in a new suit of broadcloth, to give him a velvet and silver-embroidered casket, to engage a number of mourning cabs and purchase the other paraphernalia of funeral ceremony, he would plead that the money be spent for the living and not for the dead, that the relic of mortality be laid quietly away in mother earth, and that what would go for the fashionable folly of mourning, should be kept for possible hungry mouths and unpaid rent, or the clothes of the ill. It is altogether likely that ninety-nine families out of a hundred cannot afford the money they spend in "the pomp and vanities" of funerals, and for funeral dress which is worn for quite a year afterwards, and in many cases much longer.

It seems, perhaps, a low estimate of this habit of interring the dead and mourning for them afterwards to put it on the ground of economy, but to avoid waste is only one of the many arguments against it. It is, however, potent enough to outweigh a world of reasons in favour of showy funerals. In the case of women, how many there are whom one sees heavily draped—draped is the only word—in costly crape in our streets every day. There are no goods more expensive, more unhealthy or heavier to wear, than crape. It may cover a human being bowed down by the sorrow; but it is not the morbidity of the gown likely to be greater because of the outward trappings of woe, and is it not indicative after all of the luxury of grief and not of its real intensity? The custom, too, of counting for grief the work of life in this century but poorly. In the comparatively idle days of the world, and among the idle people and tribes of to-day, the opinion of a prolonged grief and a melodramatic expression of mourning may be in keeping, but an accumulation of society such as ours, is greatly out of place. The aboriginal and civilised races of the earth may be pardoned if they fill their hair with clay and oilment, and sit for long periods by the burial places of their dead lamenting, for they have not the responsibilities of existence which possess us. In days when ceremonial was a part of every function of private and public life, it was quite consistent with the nature of things to surround the burial of the dead with imposing rites and subsequent repetition of them, and also to insist on an entire withdrawal of the relatives of the dead from the world for a season; but the custom is not in keeping with the spirit of the present time. Women may withdraw for a time from social duties and privileges, but few can shut themselves out from the business of life. How much better, then, would it be to put the dead away in their final earthly resting places with that simplicity which becomes the necessities of the age, and then to only use outward show as a symbol by dress and token as would be neither conspicuous nor would influence toward the perpetuation of the morbidity of grief! The avoidance of waste is not the only matter, there is the eternal fitness of things as well.

There are funerals, of course, where a certain amount of display is consistent. The burial of a soldier or a sailor has its accompaniment of military or naval honour, but nothing can be simpler than the method of his burial after all. A gun-carriage, a flag, a muffled drum, reversed arms, and a plain coffin, these are the tokens, and they are in accord with the military habit and life. Much, too, can be said for the State funeral of some great man. There the expense is connected with a

national function, and no example is being set that society would be compelled to follow. As much, however, cannot be pleaded always for the funerals conducted by benefit associations and the sort. The precedent of public burial that is being set by these bodies is becoming a somewhat serious thing. Association funerals generally cost a good deal, and they are attended with an amount of display which is frequently vulgar in effect. The money, too, that is expended on bands and paraphernalia might easily go to far more blessed uses. It is not against the mere expenditure of the money, either, that objection would be made here, but rather against useless expenditure. An association funeral is to some extent a public function, which is liable to give a false education to people of the humbler sort, and any large increase in the custom cannot but produce an ill effect upon society. Against all habits that are at variance with the real sentiment of the times we should be at variance too, and certainly our funeral and mourning customs are far from being in touch with present conditions of life in the civilised world. Attempts have been made in the past to produce funeral reform, but they have not been very successful. People take the matter up for a time, as they did the cremation question, and then let it drop again when some new sensation touches the public mind. In England, however, there are associations which are doing good work in uprooting some of our heathenish funeral customs, and many of the bishops and clergy vigorously advocate these reforms. In America also the associations have taken strong hold. It was not without reflection which prompted the friends of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to avoid all symbols of somber form and colour at the time of his death and after, for they were but following what he long had taught—that death to a right-living man was a transition to something better, and that such grief as there naturally would be should be in the heart and not on the back, or expressed by closed houses, yards of crape, and great monuments for headstones. The movement is but the beginning of a sentiment which is bound to take full possession of the public mind some day, and when it does, we shall have attained to more wisdom than we now possess in our burial and mourning customs.

The recent horrible occurrence in one of the cells of the Central Police Station has naturally raised some questions as to lock-up management. One correspondent, the other day, was disposed to lay heavy responsibility upon the police in charge for not distinguishing utterances of real agony from the meaningless outcries of mere drunkenness. Another vindicates the police, and points out the difference between theory and practice in this particular. We have no doubt that in this matter, if in any, there is truth in the proverb that "familiarity breeds contempt," and that the experiences of a lock-up-keeper have a tendency to blunt the sensibilities and to dull the perceptive faculty, or the human interest that would keep either or both on the alert. For that very reason, however, it would seem the more necessary that provision should be made, both in regulations which must be obeyed, and by a system of supervision to ensure their enforcement, for neutralising such tendencies. The cells should be open to inspection, and should be frequently inspected as a matter of rule. But the chief lesson that suggests itself is that two drunken men should not be placed together in one cell. Some men, when overcome by drink, collapse into utter helplessness; others are excited by it into a condition of insane fury. It would be something worse than folly or indifference—it would be reckless cruelty—to lock up anyone in a room only a few feet square with a raging maniac. But is there any practical difference between such a case as that and one in which the madness, though temporary, is for the time as violent? This is not the first occasion of our hearing of a savage attack by one prisoner upon another in a lock-up cell; and when such occurrences take place, the responsibility lies chiefly, if not wholly, with the authorities. It may be distributed and frittered away, but it remains nevertheless. If a child were locked up with a ferocious dog, the person who looked after him, or the one who ordered it, would be held accountable for the consequences; and the same principle applies when a helpless prisoner is confined with one whom he can drink has temporarily brutalised. And yet we hesitate to lay the blame upon a lock-up-keeper, who might be following custom or obeying orders; or upon his superior officer, who might be unable to make proper provision for the confinement of drunks; or upon the Minister, who might not have had the deficiency and its attendant risks brought under his notice. Admitting all this, however, the case now presents itself in another aspect in the presence of this startling warning. The Minister cannot divert himself of responsibility for further scandals if with this case before him he should fail to make effective provision against them. It would cost money to do so. True; but the money would be readily voted. If not, it could be saved out of superfluities and waste. It is surely not beyond the means of the Government to adopt even the expedient of erecting raised partitions within a cell to separate the inmates, if separate cells cannot be provided.

While the subject is fresh, we may say a little more about the cruel hook concealed behind the bait which the protectionist trio have been offering to the farmers of Inverell. We mentioned yesterday that the farmers of New South Wales were exempt from the payment of 25 per cent. duty exacted from the Victorian agriculturists on their implements, furniture, and clothing, and many other things they use. Now if we just take their farming implements and machinery alone, we find from Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.'s list that in 1887 there were shipped to Victoria articles under these denominations to the value of £37,580. On these the unfortunate farmers of Victoria had to pay no less than £9380 by way of duty, and, doubtless, a percentage to the merchant on the duty, which would bring up the tax to fully £10,000. And besides, there was a tax equal to 25 per cent. on all the implements and machinery made in the colony. The manufacturer makes his price equal, according to quality, to that of the imported article. We have no means of knowing what the addition for the colonial machinery would be. But probably not much less than £10,000 more would

have to be added to the total. A special tax of about £20,000 on agricultural implements and machinery alone is what the unfortunate farmers of Victoria have to pay, to say nothing of the extra charges on his furniture and other goods, taxed also to the extent of 25 per cent. Now this is the kind of thing which the protectionist party wish to impose on our own farmers, who last year imported implements and machinery to the value of £227,700 from England, subject only to the ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. since abolished. This duty was a little bit of the hook which the farmers were made to feel. But Sir HENRY PARKES may be credited with having skillfully withdrawn it without inflicting very much suffering. And then, besides the advantage of cheap agricultural machinery from England, our farmers obtained some of the surplus stocks from Victoria, not at the Victorian price, but 25 per cent. under it, because for all the implements the manufacturers cannot sell in the sister colony they must find a market elsewhere, in free competition with all the world. These manufacturers in Victoria want to get their implements into New South Wales free, and at the same time get the English implements taxed 25 per cent. in which case, of course, they would get 25 per cent. extra from our farmers, as they now get it from the Victorian. These few facts and figures tell their own tale, and we are sure that our farmers will not be slow to draw the conclusion. From this special class taxation the farmers of Victoria get absolutely no benefit, since they have now secured their own markets in every considerable article. They cry in vain for a set-off in the way of an export duty. Though they were all powerful in assisting to impose protectionist legislation, vested interests have become too strong for them. Unaided they cannot get rid of the yoke. That is the experience of the farmers in America also, and assuredly it will be repeated in New South Wales if our farmers follow the advice of the protectionists.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The usual departmental business of the past week was dealt with. A letter addressed to the Premier by the Chief Justice with reference to the case of the aboriginal James Druitt, lying under sentence of death for a criminal offence on an infant at Wagga, was read to the Council. A special meeting of the Executive will be held on Thursday, to enable the Chief Justice to make any statement he may desire with regard to the case. The Executive Council met at Government House on Monday evening to consider a petition urging the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon John Grace for the murder of a man named Stapleton, at Hill End, whose execution had been fixed at Arridale yesterday morning. The Council, we understand, saw no reason for altering their previous decision that the law should be allowed to take its course. Grace, as will be seen from a telegram published elsewhere, was executed yesterday morning.

The principal business in the Legislative Assembly yesterday was the further consideration of the Estimates, and by perseverance the Government managed to make very satisfactory progress. The House went into Committee of Supply after the dinner hour, the first estimate proposed being that in connection with the Board of Health in the Colonial Treasurer's Department, and at that time our report closed the committee had before them the estimate of the Minister for Works; the estimate of the Treasurer, Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Justice, Attorney-General, and Secretary for Lands having previously been dealt with.

In the Legislative Assembly last night, upon the notice of motion being called over to be placed for the consideration of the House, Mr. McMillan stated that he desired to withdraw the one standing in his name expressing the opinion that the language used by the Government in their cablegram of 10th May, 1888, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as their illegal procedure in dealing with Chinese immigrants, was such as to call for a censure by the House. He stated that he desired to move that the House do resolve that the language used in the cablegram be censured, and that the Government be ordered to make satisfaction to the Chinese community in the colony, and to read more difficult the ultimate settlement of the question. The intimation was received by general cheer.

The Colonial Treasurer gave notice in the Legislative Assembly last night that he would to-day move that so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would preclude the consideration of a Temporary Supply Bill through all its stages in one day.

The case of the member for Mudgee, Mr. Wall, and the members of the police force, with whom he recently had some unpleasant experience, is likely to be the subject of an inquiry by a Select Committee of the Assembly. Yesterday Mr. J. P. Abbott rose in the House to give notice of his intention to move for the appointment of a committee, but he was induced by the Premier to postpone his notice until he reports which he has taken from the Police Department on the matter have been received.

A telegram was received by Sir Henry Parkes last evening from Mr. Playford, the Premier of South Australia, stating that the intercolonial conference on the Chinese question would be held on June 12, and that Sydney would be the place of meeting. This message was received in reply to a telegram despatched by Sir Henry Parkes in the afternoon, stating that, as he had said in former telegrams, his Government was quite prepared to set with the other colonies in the conference on the Chinese question.

Members guilty of contempt after being censured, they will be liable to penalties which are provided in the rules. It is also provided that bills which have been passed through particular stages may be taken up in the next session at the stage at which they had been dropped in the previous session.

The friends of the Premier will regret to hear that the Chinese conference is suffering from a severe cold. He was confined to bed the whole day on Monday, but yesterday he had so far recovered as to be able to transact some official duties at the Colonial Secretary's office. He was in his place in the Assembly in the evening.

Sir HENRY PARKES regards the remarks which have been made in the southern colonies with respect to his attitude in the proposed Chinese conference as unfair, and somewhat misleading. He points to the successive telegrams which have passed between himself and Mr. Playford, and claims that they show that he has been in no way opposed to the conference. He telegraphed to the South Australian Premier on the 9th May that this Government would be glad to take a collective and then, on the 10th, that the conference should be limited to the colonies having responsible government. Upon the 15th May the Premier telegraphed to Victoria, stating that it seemed to him that Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales were the only colonies where the question should be raised. He had had the impression that the conference should be held with a view to representations being made to the Imperial Government, but even in the telegram containing that he said that the Government would consent to any arrangement which might be agreed to by the Premier of Victoria and South Australia. He pointed out that the object of the conference was to limit the conference, and that he assured that although the Government considered a joint representation an important thing, they never desired to impose any limitation. On the 20th May he telegraphed to the South Australian Premier, stating that as he had repeatedly said the Government were prepared to join in a collective representation, they could not consent to discuss the matter with persons who were not responsible as members of the Executive Council. This, he regarded, as conveying his final assent to the conference, after the assurance that New Zealand would be represented by a member of the Executive.

Mr. COOKE, the member for Forbes, presented a petition in the Legislative Assembly last evening in favour of the construction of a railway from Forbes to the Goulburn River, and from the Goulburn River to the Murrumbidgee River. To the petition, which was forwarded to Mr. COOKE from the residents of Grenfell, Forbes, and Parkes, there were attached, evidently for the purpose of impressing hon. members with a due sense of the enterprise of the inhabitants, a number of photographic views of the business establishments of the lower Goulburn. These included pictures of the local flour mills, the hotels, and the banks, panoramic views of the town, and of the principal streets, and the churches. The petition, with such appendices, it is almost needless to say, was informal; but in order to present it in conformity with the rules of the House the photographs were detached.

No steps have yet been taken by the Government to proceed with the erection of the new House of Parliament, of which the foundation stone was laid in connection with the Centennial celebrations. Nothing whatever has been done, we are informed, either in the way of preparing plans, or of inviting tenders for the work.

The recent letting by the Government of the contracts for the locomotive forms the subject of three motions to be brought before the Legislative Assembly. To-night Mr. Copeland will move for copies of all correspondence, minutes, and documents in connection with the letting of the contracts, and if the House consents, the appointment of a Select Committee to report upon the calling for tenders and the letting of the contracts. He suggests that the committee shall consist of Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Garrard, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Slater, Mr. Sydney Smith, and himself. On Tuesday night Mr. Brunker desired to move that, in the opinion of the House the protective policy of the Government in getting 50 locomotives manufactured in the country, and thus promoting and fostering the iron trades, should be extended to the advancement and protection of all other industries.

A copy of a dispatch relative to the employment of officers of the Royal Navy under colonial Governments was laid upon the table of the House last night by Mr. Burns. In it the Lords of the Admiralty stated that officers desirous of coming under the new rules as to remuneration issued by the Treasury in September last could be informed, upon application, of the manner in which they would be allowed to count their colonial service. The dispatch states that it is intended that the period of absence from the colony for the purpose of naval or military employment shall not exceed three years from the date of his taking up his appointment, unless otherwise specially decided by "my Lords." Officers on the active list of the Navy thus employed will be borne on the books of her Majesty's ships on the station on which they may be employed, and consequently they will be subject to the Naval Discipline Act.

In view of the recent threatening assemblage of people outside the Parliamentary buildings, and their attempt to obtain access to the Assembly during the sitting of the House, the Speaker has requested Mr. Webb, the clerk of Parliament, to place himself in communication with the clerks of the various representative Assemblies in the colonies, for the purpose of ascertaining what steps may be taken with a view to preventing the occurrence of such a scene. The only colony in which there has been a report of a recent assemblage of people outside the Houses of Parliament, and also of preventing their entrance within the precincts of Parliament, and whether it is the practice to swear in messengers or other attendants as special constables. In pursuance of this request, Mr. Webb sent the following communication to the Parliament of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales:—"I am directed by Mr. Speaker to ask you to have the goodness to state for his information what, if any, and if any, what steps have been taken by the Legislature or Executive, or police authorities in the colony, to prevent meetings or crowds of people assembling near the Houses of Parliament, and also of preventing their entrance within the precincts of Parliament, and whether it is the practice to swear in messengers or other attendants as special constables. 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**THE CUMBERLAND DISEASE AMONGST SHEEP.**

—♦—

**M. PASTEUR'S REMEDY.**

I have read Mr. Devlin's very interesting letter to the press, published on the 22nd instant, and it will be found on reference to the accompanying papers that this disease, and the important question of cultivating virus or adopting some other means for its prevention, has engaged the attention of this department for some time.

Mr. Devlin has unfortunately had very much more experience with this disease, for as far back as 1883 the late Government Veterinarian, Mr. Anthony Willows, wrote an exhaustive report on his investigations with regard to a serious outbreak on Mr. Devlin's run; and in that report Mr. Willows stated that immunity from the disease might be conveyed by inoculation with virus.

attenuated virus; and on my recommendation information was obtained from England, America, Belgium, Germany,

was obtained from England, Austria, Belgium, Germany, and France, as to whether M. Pasteur's system of inoculation had been adopted in these countries; if so, with what result and how far it was practicable to follow the system in these colonies. A great deal of valuable and interesting information on the subject was obtained, and from France a copy of M. Pasteur's work on anthrax was received. This information

passed by the conference urging the Government to continue its investigations with a view to obtaining information as to

the best method of preventing the disease. After this correspondence was opened with Dr. Katz, who was employed as an expert by the Linnæan Society and had been doing microscopic work for the Board of Health, and authority was obtained for an expenditure of a small sum in carrying out experiments by him with the view of ascertaining how far he was able to make the required cultivation with the virus of Cumberland disease; but the proposed experiment was not carried out, and as that attempt failed

a sufficient sum to meet the expense of constructing a laboratory and other appliances and salary to a properly

In submitting Mr. Stanley's proposals, however, I pointed out that the expense would be considerable, and suggested that the further consideration of the proposal be delayed until it was ascertained how far there was sufficient timber in the colony to carry out this work; and with that view, authority was obtained to send Dr. Katz to the locality in

of virus, with a view to its cultivation. No opportunity, however, presented itself for doing this.

and nothing further was done until it was ascertained that M. Pasteur's representatives were to visit the colonies, when I obtained the authority of the Minister for Niger, a communication being sent to M. Pasteur to ascertain on what terms he would give his sanction to his representatives teaching someone, to be named by the Government,

land disease. But this did not reach M. Paster until Drs. Händ, Loir, and Germont arrived

in Sydney, and the matter being brought under their notice, they expressed their readiness to ask M. Pasteur for the necessary authority on their being satisfied that Cumberland disease was identical with the disease known as Charbon in France. To settle this point, Drs. Germond and Hinds, as Mr. Ducloux's invitation, visited his run at Gros-

itself, and which, after a thorough test by inoculation and other ways, they pronounced to be identical with *Cholera*.

On this a cablegram was, with the approval of the Minister for Mines, sent through the Agent-General on the 11th instant, to M. l'astour, to ascertain his terms, and his answer has now been received to the following effect :- " Pastour will at once send out vaccine for Cambeul disease to Germon and Loir, to demonstrate to you. He authorises Germon and Loir to instruct Hinders or other young men how to prepare and inoculate with the seeds or virus of the disease. " Yours faithfully, " Germon and Loir."

tons, Captain H. C. White, for Launceston, via Newcastle and Eden.

The steamer *Klama* crossed the Moruya bar at 10.15 a.m. at the 29th instant, called at Bateman's Bay and Ulladulla, and arrived in port at 7.30 a.m. on the 29th instant. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout. Crops: 30 bags bark, 1000 kegs butter, 750 cheeses, 4 bales wool, 5 bales leather, 8 bundles sheepskins, 12 cases eggs, 4 tins honey, 1 tin tallow, 1 piano, 4 shafts, 20 baskets fish, 8 cases lobsters, 9 eggs fowls, 38 pigs, 24 calves, and sundries.

The shipping trade to and from Brisbane with southern and northern ports has been steadily on the increase for some time

passengers speak very highly of the  
voyages made in them. On arrival at Brisbane the  
between Melbourne and Cooltown.

ports. A stop such as this has only become possible in consequence of the amount of dredging which has been carried out at the Brisbane River, but still there is room for more dredging. At low water there is only an average depth of about 14 ft., so that the three steamers will have to come up on high tides. Should the vessel arrive about low water it would be rather annoying to have to await the tide, or even to be brought up by tender, and it is

thus give the enterprise of this company the commanding position. The introduction of these large steamers should prove a great boon to travellers and shippers, who will no doubt properly

appreciate this advanced step on their behalf.

The Orient Company's R.M.S. Iberia left Plymouth for Antwerp and London on the 25th inst.

The Orient Company's R.M.S. Caraco, hence to London, via ports, arrived at Suva on May 26, at 4 p.m.

The ship *Wendell*, from London for London to Sydney, via ports, left Suva on the 26th instant.

The ships *Dartford* and *Elwell* were yesterday berthed at the wharves of the Wharf, and the weather is of the ordinary Quays respectively.

The ship *Hamroita* was yesterday towed from Cooper's wharf to an anchor in the strength. It will load a cargo of coal to Wellington.

The following vessels left Newcastle yesterday: The *Quest* of Forfar, for Wanganui; the *Trout* of coal; the *America* of Wanganui, with 1725 tons of coal; and the *London* to San Francisco, with 3055 tons of coal under charter.

The *F. and O. Pumping* and the *Wanganui* left for Melbourne this morning.

Mr. Gieseler, arrived at Twiss's

The E. and A. Company's steamer Menmuir, hence to Hong-kong, passed Cape Moreton at midday yesterday.

The following is a complete list of the passengers on Sunday by the steamer Changsha:—From Hongkong—Mr. Harpin. From Port Darwin—Messrs. Smith, Jackson, and Durack, 13 in second cabin, 13 in the third-class, 2 Japanese, and 144 Chinese.

The steamer Gunga left Leveke at 6.30 a.m. on the 20th instant, and arrived at Suva at noon same day; a departure thence for Sydney was taken at 6.30 p.m. on the following day, and Sydney Heads entered at 9 a.m. on the 26th instant. Experienced favourable winds and fine weather during the first portion of the voyage, but on the 25th a strong south-west wind and head sea set in.

the Fitzroy Dock to a berth on the eastern side of Circular Quay this morning. The Salanic has had her hull thoroughly examined.

The schooner Santa Cruz, well known on this coast, has changed hands. She has now become the property of Mr. James Green, of this city.

Mr. M. S. Raven passed Port Stephens, bound south, at 3.45 p.m. yesterday.

Mr. M. ships Nelson and Rapid arrived at Jervis Bay yesterday morning.

The China Navigation Company's steamer Chongking, which sailed from Hong Kong via Port Darwin, left for Sydney at 10.30 a.m. today.

vigour, cures dyspepsia, constipation, and druggists'.—[Advr.]

1



### PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

matter that has arisen in debate, the charge shall be stated, and the question moved before the member accused shall withdraw; he shall then be allowed the opportunity of explaining to the House the motive of his conduct in the matter alleged against him; and, after having so done, he shall withdraw, when the House shall at once take the case into consideration. The rules for maintaining order in debate shall be observed in every committee of the whole House. Order shall be maintained in the House by the Speaker, and in a committee of the whole House by

SIXTH DAY.

Mr. WILKINSON proposed,—"That in the opinion of this conference all interest on conditional and additional conditional purchases shall be abolished, the purchaser to pay one shilling per acre per annum, the amount to go towards paying the balance of purchase-money; further that in the event of the said purchaser not

means extravagant to assume that another \$50,000 will be needed to finish the park, in addition to the \$140,000 already voted for the State House. No blame can be attached to Mr. Moore, who has taken the greatest possible interest in the important work placed under his charge, and he has certainly laid out the \$60,000 already expended with the utmost economy, as the large amount of work which has been done testifies.

### FINAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

**A DILIOUS HEADACHE**  
is easily cured if you use the right medicine, which is Dr. Bull's.  
Irritans. The headache so very uncomfortable, and the medi-  
cine so cheap; do get delay, but call at your druggist's and get a  
bottle. —[Adv.]

Legislative Assembly

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—  
THE VOTE ALREADY EXPENDED.

in the work of preparing the Centennial Pa

to about 100 chains. There are also the entrance road from Market-street, some half-mile in length, and the entrance road from Randwick, about a quarter of a mile in length, both of which have to be made. The largest road, however, is that designed to skirt the outer edge of the park, along the borders of the land which is proposed to offer for sale. This road, which is to be made by the Works Department, will be about three miles in length, and will involve a very heavy expenditure. There are, of course, many other minor improvements and constructions required which have not been alluded to in detail, but which will at once suggest themselves; and altogether, it is estimated that the sum of £150,000 will be required to be carried out. It will be seen that it is by no means extravagant to assume that another £50,000 will be required to finish the park in addition to the £150,000 already voted for the State House. No blame can be attached to Mr. Moore, who has taken the greatest possible interest in the important work placed under his management, and who has done his best to get the £50,000 already expended with the utmost economy, as the large amount of work which has been done testifies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

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**AFTERNOON.**

**INDIGNANT.**

ERPS' UCCO, -LUBRIFIANT AND COMBUSTIBLE.-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. ERPE has provided us with a strong remedy to rectify every tendency to disease, and to move us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, and the source of all ailments removed. The most delicate and of subtle malaries are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our system in the best of health by the use of ERPE, and its friends.

FRANK, -CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE. And, simply, with boiling water or milk. Sold in J. H. packets, by Grocers, Retailers, and all the House ERPE and Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

of the board of management

<http://plz.gov>















## 15

ATKIN and WATKIN will

Also, by order of the Mortgagees—  
**PETERSHAM, Dulwich-street.—ELLERSLIE COTTAGE,**  
built of brick on stone, with iron roof, and containing  
half-bath, 2 rooms, and kitchen, on land 22 ft 6 in x 90 ft.

**REDFERN, Young and Morehead streets.**—6 w. b. COTTAGES, 4 having frontage to Young-street, and 2 at the rear of the above; land, 49ft. 6in. x 222ft.; title leasehold, 70 years to run.

**WATERLOO, Green-street.**—A w. b. COTTAGE, containing 2 rooms, kitchen, and verandah; land 45ft x 114ft;

**ALEXANDRIA, Henderson-road.**—Somerset House, brick HOUSE, on stone foundation, containing hall, 6 rooms, verandah and balcony; land 30ft x 100ft.

**BALMAIN, Hoskins-street, Peacock Point.**—W. B. COTTAGE, containing hall, 7 rooms and kitchen, and verandah; land 40ft x 72ft lin.

**NORTH SHORE, Beat-street.**—W. B. COTTAGE with shingle roof, and containing hall, 4 rooms, balcony, verandah. Land, 49.6 x 200. Title, Freehold.

**SUMMER HILL, Carlton-crescent.**—Brick COTTAGE with iron roof, and containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and wash-house, verandahs front and back. Land, 50 x 116. Torrens' title.

**BALMAIN, Cook-street.**—W. B. COTTAGE, iron roof, containing 2 rooms, kitchen, and verandah. Land, 26 x 80 feet. Freehold.

**ANNANDALE, Trafalgar-street.**—Brick COTTAGE with slate roof, containing hall, 3 rooms, kitchen, and wash-house, verandah. Land, 33 x 100. Torrens' title.

**PETERSHAM, Rosedale-street.**—Brick COTTAGE VILLA, containing hall, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, and bathroom. Land, 40 x 112. Torrens' title.

**MARRICKVILLE, Despotism-street.**—Brick COTTAGE with slate roof, containing hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, and washhouse, verandahs back and front. Land, 40 x 100. Torrens' title.

**MORTLAKE, Major's Bay-road.—SHOP and DWELLING,**  
containing 6 rooms; also 2 COTTAGES, each 3 rooms,  
kitchen.

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**VALUABLE CITY LEASEHOLD.**  
The Premier Corner Block of Uthmaniyah.  
On the corner of the main road and the main street, between Major Harris's  
Bulwark and Miss Harris's Little Bridge.  
FOR POSSESSION.

**V. PRITCHARD and SON** will sell by auction, in the Federal Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,  
Magnificent corner block, having a frontage of 30ft. to William Henry-street, by another frontage along Crown-road of 8ft.  
Terms cash. Title leasehold, having about 48 years to run at an exceedingly low ground-rent, about one-third of that charged

land adjoining.

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**FOR POSITIVE SALE, to CLOSE ESTATE ACCOUNTS**  
To Trustees, Builders, speculators, and others.

**TEN ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, in One or More Blocks,**  
Castlerragh and Douglas streets, REDFERN,  
just beyond the City Boundary, opposite the Park.

In the Estate of the late P. GUERIN, Esq.

**PRITCHARD and SON** have received instru-

The above property, which will be sold in such a manner as to afford those who wish to secure the whole in one block through from street to street an opportunity of doing so.

Particulars of title from F. Gannon, Esq., solicitor, Federal Chambers, Pitt and King streets, Sydney; or from the Auctioneer.

to RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, INVESTORS, &c., &c.  
 Letting Property, Kingsclear-road, Alexandria, close to the  
 Railway Workshops and Eveleigh Railway Station.  
 FOR UNRESERVED SALE,  
 in consequence of the Vendor's departure for England.  
**W. FRITCHARD and SON** have received instructions to sell by auction, in the Federal Auction Rooms.

**MORROW, THURSDAY, May 31, at 11 o'clock,**  
**TYNE COTTAGES, Nos. 40, 42, and 44, Kingsclear-road,**  
 a few yards from Henderson-road, Alexandria, built  
 of brick on stone foundation, with slated roofs.  
 No 40 contains 4 rooms and out-offices; Nos. 42 and 44 contain  
 6 rooms each, with kitchen, &c., asphalted yards and every com-  
 pleteness.  
 Let at most moderate rents to first-class tenants.  
 Terms can be arranged.

WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1893.  
 FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.  
 RICHMOND DOWNS STATION,  
 Flinders River, Queensland,  
 about 70 miles west of Hughenden railway station, and ad-  
 joining the well known properties Marathon, Mosselle Downs,

Cambridge Downs, Maxwellton, &c.

Having an area of about  
1204 square miles leasehold  
2380 acres purchased land.  
Together with about 17,000 cattle  
150 horses.

—

BY VAN HAMMOND and DONKIN (in conjunction

with the Queensland Mercantile Company, Limited, Brisbane, and Messrs. Hays and Hundock, Townsville) have received instructions from the owners (TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP) to offer for ABSOLUTE SALE by public auction, at the CHANGE, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th JUNE NEXT, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

**RICHMOND DOWNS STATION,**  
together with  
11,000 cattle, more or less.

and a very complete plant for working the station.  
The cattle are an exceptionally good lot, bred principally from Mr. W. C. Bundock's noted Richmond River stock, and are very favourably known in the southern markets. They consist, according to Book Muster, of  
4508 Cows, 3 years and over  
746 Ditto, No. 4s

1328 Ditto, No. 5s  
1757 Ditto, No. 6s  
2465 Ditto, No. 7s  
87 Bullocks, 3 years and over  
45 Ditto No. 4s  
1301 Ditto No. 5s  
1687 Ditto No. 6s  
2467 Ditto No. 7s  
109 Bulls.

The horses are a really well-bred lot.

The greater portion of Richmond Downs is eminently adapted for sheep, and consists of high, open, rolling downs, richly grassed with Mitchell, Blue, and Flinders grasses, salina and other edible herbs, and is almost entirely free from grass seed. A

The above area includes a block, Nonda, 80 square miles, which can be taken or not, at a price to be named, at the option of the Purchaser.

For further particulars apply to  
**RYAN, HAMMOND, and DONKIN, Melbourne, Sydney, and  
 Brisbane.**  
**THE QUEENSLAND MERCANTILE COMPANY, Limited,**  
 Brisbane; or  
**HAYS and BUNDOCK, Townsville.**

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**FOR POSITIVE SALE.**

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**LIGHTLY STOCKED BOATING PROPERTY**

**WILKINSON and LAVENDER** have received instructions from Mr. D. Swanson to sell by public auction, the Exchange Rooms, Sydney, on  
**WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE,**  
at 2.30 p.m. sharp,  
**THE WYUNA DOWNS STATION.**

improvements: Good Homestead, Woolshed, Yards, &c., &c.  
With the run will be sold about 6000 good SHEEP, of which  
out 3500 are Lambing Ewes.

For full particulars and letters to inspect, apply to  
WILKINSON and LAVENDER,  
Sydney, Hay, Wagga, or Bourke.  
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
Sheriff's Office,  
Sydney, 17th May.  
BOISSELOT V. OPPENHEIMER, ADOLPHUS,

**DUNN V. SAME,  
VICKERY AND OTHERS V. SAME.**

**ON WEDNESDAY, the thirtieth day of May, 1888, at noon, unless the Writ of Fieri Facias herein be previously tested, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, at the courthouse, Bathurst,**

**All the right, title, and interest, if any, of Adolphus Oppenheimer the defendant herein, of in, and in, of that**

piers or parcel of land situated at Resorbeck, County of Roxburgh and Parish of Walborton, being portion No. 131d, containing 2 acres, more or less, now held by the said Adolphus Oppenheimer under a certain gold-lease granted by her Majesty the Queen, dated the 16th day of August, 1880, and numbered in the register 192;

And of, in, and to all that place or parcel of land situated in the County of Roxburgh and Parish of Walborton, being portion No. 131d, containing 2 acres, more or less, now held by the said Adolphus Oppenheimer under a certain gold-lease granted by her Majesty the Queen, dated the 16th day of August, 1880, and numbered in the register 192;

in the County of Roxburgh, Parish of Walberton, containing 40 acres, more or less, being portion 141, now held by the said Adolphus Oppenheimer under a certain mineral lease granted by her Majesty the Queen, dated the 12th day of October, 1896, numbered 2824, and which said land is also held under gold-mining lease granted by her Majesty the Queen, on the 12th day of July, 1897, numbered 356;

And also of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of land situ-

also in the County of Roxburgh, Parish of Walborton,  
containing 10 acres, more or less, now held by the said  
Adolphus Oppenheimer under a certain gold-lease  
granted by her Majesty the Queen on the 2nd day of  
September, 1887, and numbered 360.

TERMS—CASH.

CHARLES COWPER,  
Solicitor.

D. L. LEVY.

Pitt-street;  
JOHN SHEPHERD,  
Pitt-street;  
and  
T. J. DICKSON,  
King-street,  
Sydney



**YOUNG**

**YOUNG PERSON REQUIRES SITUATION as Nurse** at Needleswoman; open 3 days. C. M., Petersham P. O.

**T 108, Bathurst-st., G. Institute.**—Waltling, ex-  
 amining Governess, English, French, German, Latin,  
 science, engraving, middle-aged lady: English, French, Latin, mus-  
 ics, drawing, painting, algebra, holds University certificate  
 girls, French, music, drawing (English), refs.: sev. N. Gover-  
 n. H. Helpe, unexp. Compositon, exp. French Cook (English),  
 H. P. Maid, Nurse and H. P. Maid, exp. H. P. Maid (gov-  
 ern.), exp. Nurse and N., exp. P.-maid and Nurse and N. (gov-  
 ern.), C. M. Couple, exp. farm and station, wife 800, & 775, refs.

**ARMADA**, first-class references, wants ENGAGEMENT. H. H., G. F. O., Sydney.

**BOOKKEEPER**, 20, wants SITUATION, station, N.S.W., or Queensland, first-class refs. Alfred, Herald.

**Y** respectable widow, WASHING or Charring, by the day. 60, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

**YOUNG** Man, groom, garden, milk, useful; good refs.: 15s. J. Roberts, 304, Castlereagh-street.

**Y** superior young Person as Helper, assist housework, domesticated. M. H., care 141, William-street.

**Y** young Person Situation assist light housework.

BY a few good Governesses, music, plain English, & good refs., town or country; young Female Cooks, & waitresses; good Hotel Cooks, exp. Landresses, C. and L., H. a country pref.; N. and N., Lady Help, good Dressmakers; country pref.; Waitresses, Barmails, Sales Ladies, Housekeepers; engaged and forwarded, *Edmonde, 222, Castlereagh-street.*

BY good Men Cooks, Gardiners, Milkers, Groomers, Coachmen, Carters, Ploughmen, useful Men, Boots, Waiters, Trainers, Butler, Billiardmaker, Hotel Cooks, Surveyors of the Roads, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Painters, Paperhangers, Grocers, Drapers, Married Couples, every description of clerks labour engaged and forwarded, *222, Castlereagh-street.*

COMMISSIONS, few good ones wanted for Western  
Line. Address C. R. J., Herald Office.

**BOOK and Laundress waiting ENGAGEMENT,**  
Amos's Registry, Charlotte-street, Ashfield.

**BOOKS and Laundresses waiting ENGAGEMENT**  
town and country. Jubilee Registry, 199, Elizabeth-street.

**CHEMIST'S Assistant wants SITUATION,** can sit  
and extract teeth carefully; had town and country expe-  
rience, age 27. Apply Dens, 258, George-street, Sydney.

**DAVIES'S Begs, Leinhardt:—**W waiting, two sisters,  
and L. H. and P. two years' general references.

**WAPER** wants **SITUATION**, suburbs, best references. Maleman. Post-office, George-street West.

**EXPERIENCED** woman wants **SITUATION**. Landress or Ironer. Apply 94, Crown-road, Ultimo.

**EMPLOYMENT** urgently wanted, by married male total abstinor, carpenter, timber yard, sawmill, stone place of trust. Address J. R. H. E., Post-office, Campbell.

**ENGLISH** Lady, domesticated, experienced, excellent needlewoman, wishes **RE-ENGAGEMENT** as housekeeperly companion, or any position of trust, where servant is kept. R. K., Herald Office.

**WILDERLY**, gentleman, son of a solicitor, offers his services to an invalid gentleman as **SECRETARY**. A man of good character, and of a cheerful disposition. **Companion**; has no objection to travel; reference to persons of the highest standing; open until 9th June. Address **Benjamin O. Parmattina**.

**PAIRVIEW**.

For all Classes of Servants.

**FIVE Pounds Bonus** for Situation, Ironmongery & Fancy; good salesman, age 27, good refs. Junior. Herald.

**GARDENER**, thoroughly competent in all branches, wants **SITUATION**, good refs. Address **Weiser, G. P. O.**

**GENERAL** Sewing machine. Situation with, with, with.

**GERMANIA.**—A young English Lady, lately from  
Europe, at Berlin, brilliant pianist, good linguist,  
desires **ENGAGEMENT.**—Address:—The German  
Embassy, London; highest references and testimonials. German  
Secretary Office, Hobart.

**HOUSE and Parlour Maid waiting ENGAGEMENT**  
at Amos's Registry, Charlotte-street, Ashfield.

**HOUSE and Parlour Maids waiting SITUATION**  
at Jubilee Registry Office, 198, Elizabeth-street.

**PRACTICAL Gardener requires WORK** by day; good

**RESPECTABLE sober man wants EMPLOYMENT**  
educated, used to bush. B. 41, George-street North.

**RESPECTABLE Girl wants Situation** as General Servant in small private family. 32, Hart-st., Miller's Point.

**SHIPS' or Families' WASHING** done, very moderate. Mrs Sullivan, Silver-street, St. Peters.

**ORTHAND WRITER** (experienced) seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT. Address Rorthand, Herald Office.

**ITUATION** Wanted, by respectable woman with boy good laundress. A.B., Park-street, Post Office.

**ITUATION** wanted by experienced, Mrs. ...

**SITUATION** wanted, as Landress in a gentleman family. M. R. Croft, William-street.

**SITUATION** wanted as Working Housekeeper to gentlemen, good cook and manager; 4 years' reference. Address G. D., Regent-street, near railway.

**A** **RECENTLY** competent Dressmaker: work at own or lady's home: splendid references. M., Giebs P. O.

**NO GROCERS.**—Young man seeks Employment counter hand, 9 years retail, 2 employers. Colonial, Herald.

**NO BUTCHERS.**—Young Man seeks EMPLOYMENT

**WANTED**, a comfortable HOME for wife 13 years

**WANTED.** 32, J-terrace, Denham-street, Glebe.  
**WANTED.** Apprentice respectable lad to brick  
 laying. Address J. M., 80, John-street, Woolahra.  
**WANTED.** SITUATION as Housemaid in first-class  
 country hotel, good references. Annie, Park-st. P. O.  
**WANTED,** by respectable trustworthy Youth, Situation  
 in store; refs. M. M., General Post Office.  
**WANTED,** by a respectable girl, a SITUATION  
 House and ParLOUR Maid, in a gentleman's family; good  
 references. Address A. B., P. O., Newtown.  
**WANTED,** SITUATION by young man from country

**WANTED, a SITUATION** by two friends, on Cook and Laundress, the other House and Parlour Maids. Cleveland-street, Dacinctown.

**WANTED, good General Servants** for small families. One waiting, experienced General Servant, hotel or boarding-house. Another waiting, experienced Nurse. Mrs. Fretwell's Registry, 205, Oxford-street, Wanted. Employers.

**YOUNG Lady de lres ENGAGEMENT** in some light business during day. O. M. L. 127, Elizabeth-st., Radcliffe.

**YOUNG Person, with healthy boy 3 years,** with

**Servants Wanted.**

COMPETENT General SERVANT, wages 16  
Altona, Simmonds-street, Enmore.  
GENERAL SERVANT wanted, small family. App  
after 4, Savings Bank, 808, George-street.  
RESPECTABLE Girl Wanted, as General SEE  
VANT. Ariel Cottage, George-street, Redfern.  
RESPECTABLE Girl as Gen. SERVANT wanted  
Mrs. Bean, Etonville, Boyce-street, Glebe Point.  
T Mrs. Sheppard's, Bathurst-street.—C. and L.,  
and Nurse together, 2 Girls same house, Cooks.  
T The Home, 88, Market-st.—Wanted, M. Connel

suburbs, wife as laundress, others various; single men.  
**THOROUGHLY COM.** Gen. Servant wanted, with references, out to children. 42, John-street, Woolahra.  
**USEFUL BOY** wanted. Angus and Son, carriage builders, 99, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.  
**YOUNG COOK** and Laundress wanted, 18s a week gentleman's family. Fairview, Milson's Point.  
**T. Miss Butler's**, 112, Market-street.—Wanted, 1. Maid, for Goulburn, gent's house; Cook, station, 20/-; and Needlewoman, 1/-; 2. Cook, one night, Richmond Hill.  
**C. 65, St. George's**, useful girls, 1/- each; country hotel.  
**F. 65, St. George's**, useful girls, 1/- each; country hotel.

100, Malabar-st., O. Theatres.—Wanted, for  
Cook 20, make butts, C. Cook, 20, street, Armfield  
Muirbrook, O. Servant, Katohe  
and suburbs, 18 to 15; exp. Nurse, North Shore; M. Collins  
gardener and useful, wife housekeeper, Bega; Ploughman, mil-  
lery, wife plain cook; smart Boy as butlers and drive.

BOY wanted. Pyrmont Steam Laundry, Harris-street, West  
Ultimo.

COMPETENT COOK and Landresser: good references.  
St. John's Paragon, Darlinghurst, noon or 5 p.m.

COOK and LANDRESS wanted (Protestant), with  
references. Mrs. Gardiner, Paxton House, Glebe Point.

COOK wanted, making 125, Newbury-street, E.

**COOK** wanted. 1209, DENMARK STREET, East.

**COOK**, Landress, 26, House, Parkour Mid. 14, and  
hotel, Mudgje line; General, no cooking, same direction  
and address, family 3, Armidale, Miss Tette, 217, Castleman's  
street.

**NEED BOYS** wanted for letter-press machine depart-  
ment. Marcus and Andrew, 13, Bridge-street.

**HOLDER** wanted. Pyrmont Steam Laundry, Harris-  
street, Ultimo.

**GENERAL SERVANT**, small family: good wages  
available person. Ventnor, Moonbe-st., Summer Hill.

**GENERAL SERVANT** wanted, one who has been housemaid preferred. 373, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

**GENERAL SERVANT** wanted. Apply Mrs. Bray, Myall House, 287, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

**GENERAL SERVANT**, good, wanted, 306, Oxford-street, opposite Regent-street, Paddington.

**GIRL**, 14, as **NURSE**. Tooloons, corner of Falcon and Miller streets, North Shore, past tram.

**GIRL**, about 14, for housework; also indoor Apprenticeship, dressmaking. 95, Trafalgar-street, Annandale.

**GOOD HOME**, clothing, pocket-money to useful girls, married, with A. F. G. R. R. 100, Sydney.

**NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN** wanted. Apply E. Horton, chemist and dentist, 769, George-st., near railway station.  
**REQUIRE**, C., L., or G. S., for small family, Eliza and Beth Bay. Catholic Home, 123, William-street.  
**RESPECTABLE willing GIRL**, neat generally; small wages; comfortable home. No. 4, Harcourt-street, Globe.

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